

NEW ARMORY IS NEEDED

Col. Jones Wants an Appropriation for It.

Col. J. W. Jones, commander of the Hawaiian National Guard, has sent in his report to Governor Dole recommending an appropriation of \$30,000 for an armory in Honolulu, and smaller amounts for Wailuku and Hilo.

Aside from this there is a recommendation by the commanding officer for an appropriation of \$27,880 for the ordinary expenses of the National Guard.

An armory building for Honolulu has been agitated for some time, and a year ago there was talk of private subscription being raised for that purpose. There is much need of a new armory as the old drill shed itself not of much good may be taken by the United States Army at any moment.

The report shows that the National Guard has about \$50,000 worth of military property which cannot be properly cared for because of the condition of the drill shed. In his report Col. Jones says:

"The work and interior economy of the regiment has been greatly hampered by reason of being housed under four different roofs in Honolulu instead of one, and the work attending the care and preservation of the property entrusted to its keeping thereby greatly increased. All of this property has not been as well cared for as it should have been; this, however, is not through any neglect on the part of the officers having it in charge, but by reason of the fact that the drill shed, in which a portion of it is kept, is neither dust nor weather proof, the roof leaking badly and being subject to need of repairs."

"The dust in dry weather and rain in wet weather blows into the drill shed and into the company rooms through the ventilating spaces near the roof, and the roof is defective and leaks badly, it being impossible to stop the leaking without putting an entire new roof on the building. The United States authorities desire that the building be condemned and torn down, on the ground that it is unfit for any purpose but the temporary storage of articles practically unaffected by the weather although they have a temporary use for and greatly desire to get the drill shed at the present time to house carts and wagons in, that they are not now able to properly care for, and the regiment is only allowed to continue in the use of the drill shed until such time as other quarters may be provided or until such time as the shed or the space occupied by it is arbitrarily taken. The regiment therefore is subject to being permanently dispossessed at any time. The regiment has several times been called upon to relinquish the use of the drill shed for short periods, the last time being in March, 1902."

"If there were no question about the retention of the drill shed in the possession of the regiment, it would cost a very considerable sum to put it in a proper condition and re-roof it. As it now is the rain and dust settles on the guns and other property making it impossible to keep such property in good condition. Even though a new roof were put on the drill shed and the ventilating spaces made weather proof, the building being an iron one, the moisture in the atmosphere would condense and run down and damage the arms. New arms have recently been received from the United States Government, and, in spite of the fact that the utmost care is exercised under the existing conditions and the pieces kept well greased while in the racks, they are beginning to show the effects of being kept under the conditions herein set forth, and unless something is done to remedy those conditions the arms will soon become more or less defective and fit for nothing but drill purposes, and become a total loss to the Territory and the United States Government."

NEWS NOTES OF THE GARDEN ISLE

The McBryde mill was stopped a few days at New Year's to put in the new cane unloader.

The total plant of McBryde for 1902 was 1590 acres. It is all doing well and promises a fine crop.

Mr. Walter McBryde has the finest conservatory and collection of Begonias, Cladiums, and Cannas on Kauai. It reflects great credit on his skill and taste.

There ought to be a school somewhere about halfway between Koloa and Hanalei. The poor, unfortunate children who live at Kalahao (and there are many of them) don't much more than get home at night before they start out again in the morning. In fact the dilatory ones are said to meet themselves on the way! We commend this matter to the attention of our Representative-elect Mr. H. A. Jaeger.

The rainfall for the "Marsh" back of McBryde, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet, for the year 1902, was 217 inches. This indicates a liberal supply of water for the McBryde plantation.

Grass house construction, after the Hawaiian model, is fast becoming a lost art. Mr. Alex. McBryde has, however, recently built himself a very attractive and comfortable one at his fishing station, Nani. It sits on a cushion of an extremely fine white sand or dust very in evidence on many occasions.

NEW FISHING BANKS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Located by Albatross During Her Cruise. Report of Commission Is About Ready.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Before many weeks have rolled by, Prof. W. B. Evermann of the United States Fish Commission, who had charge of the several expeditions to the Hawaiian islands, hopes to have complete information about the new fishing banks that were located on the recent trip of the Albatross. "The fishermen of Hawaii," said Prof. Evermann today in his office at the Commission, "have some idea of where these new fishing places are but we shall be able to give the exact location of them so that the fishermen can make no mistake. There are several new banks and we also have information about the kind of fish to be found on them."

Some months ago the Commission printed a preliminary report as to the fishes of Hawaii, the important points of which were printed in the Advertiser. Prof. Evermann has, since then, been engaged upon a second report which will be about the new species of fishes, that were discovered during his trip to Hawaii two years ago. There are about 100 of these new species, not a few of which are food fishes. Prof. Evermann has a big pile of manuscript for this special report, which will go to the printer within a few days. In it will be many beautiful drawings of the different new species, which have been made by artists who went along with the expedition.

All these new species of fishes have been given scientific names and will be so described that hereafter scientists may know them. Two or three species have been named by Prof. Evermann for Mr. E. L. Berndt, superintendent of the Hawaiian Market. "Mr. Berndt is not only a good superintendent of market," said Prof. Evermann today, "but he has unusual intelligence about species of fish and was of great service to us in our work." Some of the fish species have been given Hawaiian names, translated into Latin forms, so as to indicate to scientists the world over something about their origin.

The plates of the new species of fish in Hawaiian waters are something beautiful. A part of them are in colors so as to show the fish exactly as they appear and some of them are only black and white drawings. All of the pictures of new fishes will go in the forthcoming report but all the others will go into the general report, which will be of a more scientific nature possibly and which will cover in detail everything about the exploration of fishes in the waters about the Islands.

Besides the 100 new species discovered by the fish experts on their trip to the Islands two years ago, a great many more new species were found by the Albatross in her cruise last summer. "There will probably be fully 100 more new species as the result of that cruise," says Prof. Evermann. "I mean by that species new to the scientific world. Some of them, possibly, are not new to the Hawaiians. Then the explorations of the Albatross last summer furnished much valuable information about mollusks and other deep sea life in that part of the world, much of which will be of practical knowledge to the Islanders, aside from its scientific value."

Dr. O. P. Jenkins, of Leland Stanford University, but formerly of Honolulu, has been here for the last three weeks and will remain about one week longer. He is "working up" the collection of fishes he made in Hawaiian waters in 1899. "I have been so busy with other matters," said Dr. Jenkins today, "that I have been unable to continue this study of my collection in Hawaii, which is a very valuable one. The explorations around the Islands have afforded much instruction about life under the Pacific in that vicinity. We have been made certain that types of fish life abounding in Polynesia are more widely distributed to the west than was at first supposed."

Of course the scientists are taking a lively interest in the completion of these investigations, as Prof. Evermann pointed out, but the work of the Fish Commission in Hawaii, which was performed in spite of many great obstacles, will be of incalculable value, in demonstrating new food fishes, suggesting restrictions that must be observed to preserve the supply and in locating new fishing banks, hitherto unknown.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Mr. Arthur Rice went out on torch-light fishing off Kipuka a few nights ago and caught twenty-five lobsters.

Great excitement has prevailed in Elele lately on account of a number of people having their chickens stolen. One morning a search was organized, and a number of the chickens were found in the possession of a Chinaman in the Hanalei valley. Two Chinamen were arrested, and it is to be hoped that an example will be made of them and that this nuisance will be stopped.

The Japanese of the Kealia plantation have purchased the old office building from the manager, and are having it made into a modern American school house. The Japanese children, after being dismissed for the day from the public schools, are taught from two to three hours by Japanese teachers in their native tongue. Japanese children are good pupils. They are obedient, bright, and seem to have that thirst and spirit for knowledge which is lacking in so many other nationalities.

VOLCANIC ASHES FALL ON COAST

The San Francisco Chronicle of January 30th prints this: Small patches of an extremely fine white sand or dust were in evidence on many occasions.

streets of the city yesterday when the thoroughfares had dried after the fall of rain Saturday night, and the presence of the patches was commented upon by many observing persons.

It was explained by those of a scientific turn of mind that the fine dust must have fallen with the moisture, since the usual wash of the streets during a rain would not have produced such patches of fine white dust, which, so far as could be ascertained, had never before appeared here. Some expressed the belief that the sand or dust came from the volcano of Santa Maria, in Guatemala, which broke out in violent eruption on the 24th of last October and caused the ruin of a great area of cultivated country in that republic. Much of the fine dust, carried to great altitudes, fell in regions far remote from Santa Maria for weeks after the eruption, the ground at Acapulco, 500 miles away, being covered to a depth of nearly a foot. Being lighter than the air, the finest of the dust carried to a great altitude has remained in the sky and been carried by currents to this Coast, where descending moisture has brought it to the earth, fully 2000 miles from the point of its ascension.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has an enviable reputation as a cure for rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at hand to show its wonderful efficacy in curing this painful and treacherous ailment. Pain balm is liniment and is unexcelled as a speedy cure for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists. Dawson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

SMITH HAS BEGUN WORK

He Talks of His Mission to Press.

The San Francisco Call has had a talk with Mr. W. O. Smith, who went to the Coast on the Hongkong Maru, bound on a mission to present at Washington the protests of the local commercial bodies against the proposed action of Congress in reference to the nationalization of the leper settlement, and the immediate turning over of the public lands of the Territory to the nation. In interviewing Mr. Smith, the Call says:

William Owen Smith, who represents the commercial bodies of the Territory of Hawaii, arrived yesterday on the Hongkong Maru and is en route to Washington. He is going to the national capital to vigorously protest against the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs on the questions of establishing Federal land laws in the Territory and the proposition of making the leprosy settlement at Molokai a general leper settlement for the whole country. Regarding these questions he said:

"At the Islands it is deemed that the Federal land laws are not suited to the conditions that exist there. There are but a very few sections of the Islands where the law could be made applicable at all and in those cases there would be very little demand for land under the Federal land laws excepting for the purpose of speculation."

"There was a well defined land system under the monarchy for more than a hundred years, and about 1845 a new and carefully considered system was adopted. This was known as the 'great mahele.' Homestead laws were adopted later, and finally, in 1895, a general land act was enacted relating to the remaining public lands."

"This was largely based on the New Zealand system, which system worked admirably in New Zealand and under circumstances more akin to those that exist in Hawaii than any other system with which the government is familiar."

"Under the act of 1895 the acquisition of land for homestead purposes is made easy and inexpensive and the opportunity for speculation is very small. The system is not a perfect one, and doubtless could be improved. But the area of public lands remaining suitable for homesteaders is limited and under all the circumstances it would seem to be extremely unwise to wholly disregard the experience of the past and adopt an entirely new system."

"The subject of leprosy is one of very grave importance, and deep interest to the people of the Islands, and especially to the native Hawaiians. There are now about nine hundred inmates of the settlement of Molokai. Of these less than ten are white persons, about thirty are Asiatics, perhaps a dozen of other nationalities, and the balance native Hawaiians. Under the circumstances it would be most unwise to introduce from abroad strangers into this settlement."

"They would be undoubtedly a disturbing element and mar the peace and harmony of this unique community. Moreover, to compel people from various parts of the mainland, men, women, boys, and girls, to go from 2,000 to 5,000 miles to what would be a foreign country, would be a grievous wrong. Unaccustomed to the language, habits and traditions of the strange land they never would be happy and they would simply be sentenced to a living death."

"At the Molokai settlement the patients are cared for and their wants provided for by the government. Cottages are provided and home life is encouraged as far as practical. There are several institutions at the settlement for the care of the young and helpless. One, a home for girls known as the 'Bishop Home,' was endowed by Charles R. Bishop. Another for boys was endowed by H. P. Baldwin. The girls are cared for by the Franciscan Order, of Syracuse, New York, and the boys by Catholic brothers, under the management of an American, a veteran of the Civil War. The whole plan has been worked out with great care and consideration and is admirably adapted to the circumstances of the case. No alterations or changes should be made in the settlement."

OCEANIC DOUBLES ITS CAPITAL STOCK

"By the necessary two-thirds vote," says the San Francisco Chronicle of January 22, "the Oceanic Steamship Company authorized the increase of its capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. This action will permit the board of directors to likewise increase the company's bonded indebtedness from \$2,400,000, as at present, to \$5,000,000, should such course be deemed necessary and advisable. The questions were proposed to President John D. Spreckels at yesterday's meeting as to whether the stock would be distributed to the shareholders at the ratio of two to one, as to the probable amount of the new bond issue, and whether arrangements had been made as to who should handle the new bonds and the price at which they should be floated. He answered all of these questions by saying that nothing had yet been determined in regard to these details, which would come to the attention of the new board of directors, but that he hoped and anticipated it would not be requisite to make a full bond issue."

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"The reason for this action of the

shareholders of the Oceanic Steamship Company was made manifest by the financial statement of the secretary for the past year. It appeared that the liabilities of the company (including stock to the amount of \$2,500,000) were \$5,856,808.01, while its assets were \$1,387,229.64 (of which \$4,101,583 is counted as the value of the vessels owned), leaving a deficiency of \$1,499,578.37. The expenses of the year were \$2,764,386.29, and the receipts \$2,348,571.24, an excess in expenditures of \$415,815.05. President John D. Spreckels explained in his annual report that the unfavorable financial statement was due to a drought of unprecedented severity in Australia, which had caused a falling off of \$147,000 in the traffic receipts, while the expenses had been augmented in consequence of the propagation of reports of the existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, which had necessitated additional expenditure in the loading and unloading of vessels at colonial ports. A more encouraging portion of his report was that in which he stated that the Tahiti service had been placed on a paying basis, and that the result of the transfer of the Mariposa to an oil burner rendered it probable that \$60,000 a year would be saved on fuel between here and Honolulu in consequence of the substitution of petroleum for coal as a steam generator. The entire meeting was characterized by harmony, the acts of the board of directors for the past year were ratified and approved, and it was unanimously re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of this body it selected for the year the former officers of the Oceanic Steamship Company. The president's report and the financial statement are to be printed for distribution to the shareholders."

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk the Kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people who know city talk, kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well, yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache.

Lame back means lame kidneys.

A bad back is simply

The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street,

this city, informs us: "My sufferings

were of a complicated nature; I had

enlargement of the liver, according to

the doctors' diagnosis, and besides

this was troubled with severe pains in

the right side, and a lame back. I

had these backache pains for two

years, and so severe were they at times

that they prevented me from sleeping.

All the medicines I tried were of no

avail until I got some of Doan's Back-

ache Kidney Pills at the Hollister

Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The

benefit obtained was wonderful; the

backache was entirely relieved and I

cannot be too grateful for this since I

now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief

of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine

which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S

BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney

Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

sold by all chemists and storekeepers

at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or

will be mailed on receipt of price by

the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,

wholesale agents for the Hawaiian

Islands.

After the regular meeting of the

Board of Health yesterday the members

discussed legislation which it is pro-

posed to ask the governor to recom-

mend. One of the desired laws is to

prohibit a physician from practicing

whose license is revoked. It is pro-

posed also to make the office of pres-

ident of the Board of Health a salaried

one.